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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 80 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(June 22 - 28, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking announced in numeral code (June 29) that the touring delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association had left Tiflis for Moscow, and that the Chinese edition of a Stalin volume would be published in October. Peking said in numeral code (June 27) that through-tickets for Sino-Soviet travel were on sale, and added (June 29) that the Sino-Soviet Aviation Company would reduce Peking to Moscow flying-time.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking stated in numeral code (June 26) that 708 Southwest teachers had attended industrial education lectures by a Soviet expert. Peking reported in numeral code (June 24) that Soviet delegates to the China Youth Congress conducted discussions on Soviet experiences and minority relations. The Women's Organization sent a message to the Youth Congress praising the "diligent study of Marxism-Leninism" and the "earnest emulation of progressive Soviet experiences."

Peking announced in numeral code (June 24) that in the course of one year Soviet experts had installed a vertical shaft at the Fushin colliery, a task that allegedly would have taken American technicians three to four years. Peking asserted in numeral code (June 28) that 480 Russian-trained Chinese-Changchun Railway workers tremendously expanded the Chengtu-Chungking Railway operations.

Mukden announced (June 24) that 120 local cadres would attend classes on Soviet Communist Party history. Peking in numeral code (June 24) quoted Hsiao Hua as saying that Chinese Youth had "achieved international merit," would stand high as "people's fighters of the Mao Tse-tung era," and must study Marxism-Leninism and "Soviet military science." Peking reported (June 25) that the publication ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR was on sale for cadre political study, and added (June 26) that the Academy of Science delegation returning from the USSR would sponsor discussions on advanced Soviet science.

Peking stated in numeral code (June 23) that adoption of Russian therapeutic methods had improved 77 percent of the patients in Nanking's Drum Tower Hospital. Peking added (June 25) that Shanghai's Hsin Hua Iron and Steel Works had overcome operating difficulties by using Soviet methods.

According to Tsitsihar (June 26) workers at the local quilt factory no. 4 had learned Soviet methods and increased production 20 percent. Mukden claimed (June 23) that local brickyards had increased output by adopting Soviet methods. Hofei said (June 23) that Anhwei Transport Company drivers increased efficiency by adopting Soviet trailer-towing methods.

3. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Peking reported in numeral code (June 24) that Tientsin rubber shoe makers had raised the pure rubber content to 38 percent and lengthened the curing time, as shoes had been "coming apart." Peking claimed (June 26) that the American embargo was reducing Southeast Asian rubber production.

Peking admitted in numeral code (June 25) that Tientsin rubber and aluminum goods makers were hampered by a raw materials shortage, while woolen goods, towel, and sock manufacturers complained of poor sales resulting from low quality of available merchandise. The Tientsin Wholesale Company stocked sweaters "beyond the purchasing power of the masses," and had to place them on sale out of season. Hofei (June 23) reported that Anhwei transport operators had resorted to using trailers because of the "lack of motor vehicles for heavy transport."

Sian reported (June 25) that 650,000 catties of relief grain "stored by the peasants last year for famine needs" had been distributed in Ninghsia, where severe drought was reported (June 26). Peking announced (June 26) that the State Food Bureau had raised the ratio of wheat to rice by ten catties.

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4. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking in numeral code (June 22) said that the China Youth Corps was "the competent supporter of the China Communist Party," and a "powerful political organization in troop units." Eighty percent of all troops joining the Party were Corps members.

Chiang Nan-hsiang, according to Peking in numeral code (June 23), called the Party the "creator and leader" of the Youth Corps. Youths were urged to "follow Comrade Mao's instructions to learn honestly and sincerely from the great USSR."

Peking reported in numeral code (June 27) that the Central-South Party Bureau had criticized rural cadres for failing to seek active Party support, and complained that the Party was subordinate to the administrative office. Party enrollment should be halted except where membership was small, and even then "active expansion of Party membership should be promoted with care."

Hangchow (June 25) warned that for effective action informers must give their names and addresses on letters deposited in the eight local boxes. Foochow announced (June 29) that Southern Fukien's HSIA MEN JIH PAO would be expanded "because of its great popularity."

5. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking in numeral code (June 24) announced that Chungking's new power plant no. 507 would be completed this year. Peking reported (June 26) that the Chengtu-Tienshui Railway would open its 38 kilometer stretch between Chengtu and Kuanghan on July 1.

Peking claimed in numeral code (June 25) that basic construction was accelerated during the second quarter of this year. Mukden said (June 26) that the Northeast Party Committee had ordered that production plans be completed and drives launched to assure a first-year success in the Five Year Plan.

Peking in numeral code (June 24) said that the Machinery Production Ministry had criticized the lack of organization, backward techniques, and mismanagement in the machine industry, which was unable to develop its potential "to meet the needs of national construction." The Ministry ordered the establishment of rational equipment apportionment and better financial systems. Cadres were urged to study Soviet experiences: "The collection of information required by the USSR to make the designs we requested should be completed in time."

A TUNG PEI JIH PAO article urging construction cadres to increase the workers' ideological level, combat waste, and establish systems of responsibility was quoted by Peking in numeral code (June 27).

6. (3b) CONTROL OF RELIGION: Shanghai asserted (June 22) that 200,000 people had seen the Education and Culture Committee's exhibit on Catholic espionage activities. The Public Security Bureau's exhibit had been viewed by 310,000 people, and would remain open seven days longer. Shanghai added (June 22) that 40,000 members had withdrawn from reactionary religious sects. Hangchow, Wuhsi, Nanking, Suchow, and Tsungming Catholic groups had voiced approval of the Shanghai suppression measures.

Shanghai stated (June 23) that 10,000 "Catholics and other residents" rallied to denounce subversive activities of Catholic imperialist agents, who had mistreated orphans and operated an observatory to supply information to the French, Americans, and Japanese for a future invasion of China.

Shanghai reported (June 24) that speakers at Lushan and Lowan Chu rallies demanded that Catholic organizations purge all imperialist elements. According to Shanghai (June 26) numerous letters demanded that subversive agents masquerading under the cloak of religion be punished and expelled from Catholic groups.

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Shanghai reported (June 26) that the People's Consultative Committee had mapped plans to smash imperialist plots which contemplate the use of Catholics to carry out espionage. Shanghai (June 27) reported a Yangchin Chu anti-Catholic rally, and added (June 28) that local theaters were showing films revealing subversive activities of Catholics.

7. (3b) EVIDENCES OF RESISTANCE: Mukden announced (June 23) that Northeast Vice Chairman Lin Feng had ordered People's Tribunals in mine and factory areas to clear the court dockets. Hangchow reported (June 24) that a situation leading to 46 accidents and 596 man hours lost in the Hangchow Printing Company had been corrected.

Shanghai reported (June 22) the arrest of Liu Hung-pu, Ma Mei-tao, and Wang Li-Cheng as ringleaders of reactionaries refusing to register. Nanking said (June 24) that Kiangsu had banned the use of teachers as mobile cadres and students as "general handymen," reducing the number of concurrent positions held by teachers and the meetings they must attend.

Changsha (June 22) said that the HSIN HUNAN PAO had commented upon the execution of Wang Fu-chiang and Hu Tse-chu, who "hoarded rice and created rumors to arouse the populace." Wang led the people in attacking the village government, demanding rice, and beating up cadres. Cadres directing the antibureaucracy drive were "reluctant to take steps against the people, thus allowing traitors to hide among the masses."

8. (3e) AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES: Peking complained in numeral code (June 20) that North China peasants were supplied with unneeded production equipment beyond their buying power, while the forced sale of private property had become a burden and fostered bad conditions. The removal of rural cadres to the cities helped promote the "five excesses": too many meetings, reports, organizations, concurrent jobs, and training courses.

Sian reported (June 23) that the Northwest Administrative Committee had ordered an intensification of summer farm work. Cadres must change their "busy spring, slack summer" ideology. Sian said (June 27) that rural election cadres were told to consult peasants before holding meetings, and limit the meetings to one hour. Propaganda cadres were ordered to correct the tendency of peasants to hold grain for higher prices, as the grain was "needed because of industrial expansion in cities."

Mukden reported (June 26) that a Northeast directive called for a "shock drive" against weeds and pests. Many fields were so chocked with weeds that urgent measures were required.

10. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking reported in numeral code (June 23) that 20 Sikang listening stations were processing Peking Tibetan-language broadcasts, distributing mimeographed copies. Peking said in numeral code (June 22) that a half million mou of Sinkiang wheat, grown by the People's Liberation Army, was ready for harvest.

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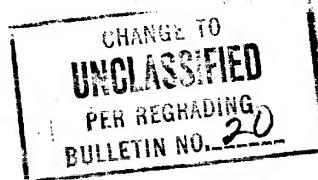
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SUMMARY

July

Though emphasis on Sino-Soviet solidarity remains low, Soviet experts and methods continue to be stressed, with other Russification moves evident. Cadres are warned that Russians designing Chinese constructions are impatient for the information promised them; the Sino-Soviet Aviation Company cuts its Moscow-Peking flying time; and, transfer of hundreds of Russian-trained Chinese-Changchun Railway workers to the Southwest shows expanding Soviet transportation control. Soviet delegates to the China Youth Congress hold special training sessions for youths, who are told to learn Soviet military science and are instructed in minority relations, suggesting Soviet orientation with respect to border area policies. The Youth Corps' position as a Party training ground is stressed, while the Party moves to correct its subordination to administrative offices and an apparent lack of respect among cadres.

Peking commiserates with Southeast Asian countries over losses caused by the China-trade embargo, but admits that Chinese manufacturers are short of rubber, with rubber shoes made in Tientsin "falling apart." Aluminum and vehicle shortages are cited, while people refuse to buy the shoddy textile products. Despite claims of basic construction progress, the machine industry admittedly is unable to meet demands.

Intra-Party conflict is suggested by orders to curtail or proceed with caution in Party membership drives. Apparently "informers' letters" have backfired, as writers now are warned to give their names and addresses. Shanghai apparently feels a great effort is needed to popularize its suppression of religious sects through exhibits, movies, rallies, and extravagant espionage charges, while arrests of persons refusing to register shows unmistakeable resistance. Teachers and students are further relieved of acting as Party errand boys, possibly because of unsatisfactory performance, and limitations placed on election propaganda meetings offer new indications that meetings fail to increase Communist popularity. "Too many meetings" is listed among the "five excesses" causing peasant dissatisfaction, while reports of weed-choked fields and a tendency of farmers to withhold grain are further indications that the dissatisfaction is real. In Mao Tse-tung's native Hunan, cadres are afraid to take strong measures against the people, who have been resisting village officials and "beating up cadres."

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